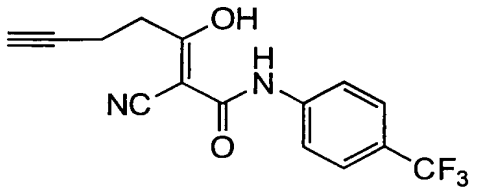
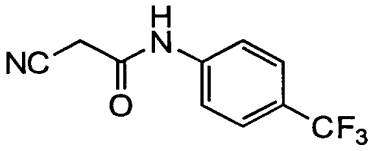
Claims

1. A method for preparing a compound (I) represented by the formula:



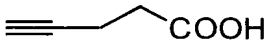
(I)

which is characterized by reacting a compound (IV) represented by the formula:



(IV)

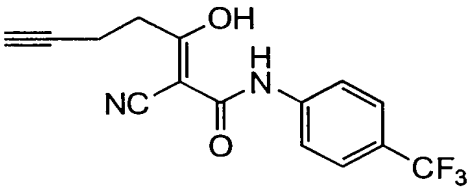
with a mixed acid anhydride of a compound (V) represented by the formula:



(V)

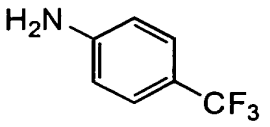
to give the compound (I).

2. A method for preparing a compound (I) represented by the formula:

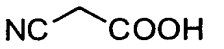


(I)

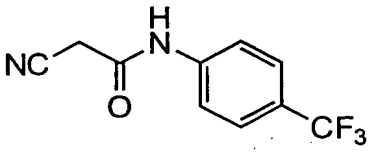
which is characterized by reacting a compound (II) represented by the formula:


(II)

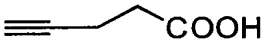
with a carboxylic acid (III) represented by the formula:


(III)

or a reactive derivative at the carboxyl group thereof to give a compound (IV) represented by the formula:


(IV)

and reacting the resultant compound with a mixed acid anhydride of a compound (V) represented by the formula:


(V)

to give the compound (I).

3. The preparation method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein the mixed acid anhydride of the compound (V) is a mixed acid anhydride with chloro(lower)alkyl carbonate.

4. A method for preparing A-form crystals of the compound (I) described in Claim 1 or 2, which is characterized by dissolving the compound (I) in a solvent, maintaining the resultant solution at a temperature from about 55℃ to about 95℃ while stirring, adding with a poor solvent, if necessary, and then isolating the precipitated crystals.

5. A method for preparing B-form crystals of the compound (I) described in Claim 1 or 2, which is characterized by dissolving the

compound (I) in a solvent, maintaining the resultant solution at a temperature from about 20℃ to about 45℃ while stirring, adding with a poor solvent, if necessary, and then isolating the precipitated crystals.

6. A method for preparing C-form crystals of the compound (I) described in Claim 1 or 2, which is characterized by dissolving the compound (I) in a solvent, maintaining the resultant solution at a temperature from about 0℃ to about 15℃ while stirring, adding with a poor solvent, if necessary, and then isolating the precipitated crystals.

7. The method according to any one of Claims 4 to 6, wherein the poor solvent is selected from an aliphatic hydrocarbon such as n-pentane, cyclopentane, n-hexane, cyclohexane, n-heptane or cycloheptane; an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene or xylene; an ethers such as diisopropyl ether; and water.

8. The method according to claim 5, which is characterized in that the solution is maintained at a temperature from about 30℃ to about 40 ℃.

9. The method according to any one of Claims 4 to 6 and 8, wherein the solvent is acetone, and water is added as the poor solvent.

10. The method according to any one of Claims 4 to 6 and 8, wherein the solvent is methanol, and water is added as the poor solvent.

11. The method according to any one of Claims 4 to 6 and 8, wherein the solvent is ethyl acetate, and n-heptane is added as the poor solvent.

12. The method according to Claim 5, wherein the solvent is isopropyl alcohol and no poor solvent is added.

13. A method for converting of B-form crystals or C-form crystals of the compound (I) described in Claims 5 or 6 respectively, or mixture thereof into A-form crystals of the compound (I), which is characterized by suspending B-form crystals or C-form crystals of the compound (I) or mixture thereof in a solvent and stirring the resultant suspension at a temperature from about 55℃ to about 95℃.

14. A method for converting of A-form crystals of the compound (I) described in Claim 4 into B-form crystals of the compound (I), which is characterized by suspending B-form crystals in a solvent and stirring the resultant suspension at a temperature from about 20℃ to about 45℃.

15. The method according to Claim 13 or 14, wherein the solvent is an aqueous acetone, aqueous methanol, isopropyl alcohol, cyclohexane, n-heptane or a mixture of ethyl acetate and n-heptane.

16. The method according to Claim 15, wherein the stirring is continued for about 5 hours to about 72 hours.